lakhs exclusive of about Rs. 1¼ lakhs incurred by the Maramat Department for the construction and maintenance of temples. In 1098, the State's contribution to the Devaswom Fund alone comes to Rs. 16 lakhs. Besides this contribution, the following charges have also to be met directly from General Revenues,—Rs. 2,10,000 to be paid to Sripandaravakai, Rs. 90,100 on account of the controlling establishment of the new department, Rs. 46,000 under grants to private temples, Rs. 30,000 on account of the preliminary expenses of the Murajapam ceremony which is to come off in 1099 and Rs. 20,000 for payment of arrear claims against Devaswoms pending at the close of this year which cannot be legitimately charged to the future Devaswom Fund and for Miscellaneous. The increase under Education is the result of the reorganisation of the department, its normal expansion, the opening of Group II in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, and increased provision under grants-in-aid. The excess of Rs. 1¼ lakhs under Land Revenue is chiefly due to the fact that in 1098 the amount transferable from Land Revenue to the head 'Administration of Justice' is considerably less than in 1097. Hitherto one-third of the Division and Taluk Cutcherry charges was being so transferred as representing the cost of the magisterial work done by Peishkars, their Assistants and Taluk Tahsildars. Now that in future all except five Tahsildars will not ordinarily exercise magisterial functions, no amount will be transferred from Taluk Cutcheries to Administration of Justice.

Set against these increases are the savings of (i) Rs. 5 lakhs under Public Works, already explained, and (ii) Rs. 3 lakhs under Stationery as compared with the current year's expenditure. Among the minor variations the only one which deserves to be noticed is that under Maramat. The proposed expenditure under this head is only Rs. 3 lakhs, inclusive of a provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of a palace for His Highness the Maha Raja at Delhi, against Rs. 3¼ lakhs expected to be spent on purely Maramat works this year. The saving of Rs. 1¼ lakhs is due to the fact that from 1098 onwards the Maramat expenditure on temples will be met from the Devaswom Fund.

14. To sum up, we have just succeeded in making both ends meet, but, as already stated, this result has been obtained by relentless retrenchment and avoidance of all waste and also by postponing the payment of a part of the claims of our Stationery suppliers and Government have not been able to provide any reserve worth mentioning for meeting unforeseen expenses.

### Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

15. The Budget Estimate of 1097 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 under capital expenditure not charged to revenue on account of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. The same figure is adopted for the Revised Estimate. For 1098, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided at the request of the Agent, South Indian Railway, of which Rs. 3/4 lakh is for works and the balance is for being deposited with the Railway

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[President.]

Company to meet unforeseen expenses. The details of the works are given in the memorandum attached to the draft Budget.

WAYS AND MEANS.

16. The opening cash balance of the year 1097 was Rs. 37¼ lakhs. The net result of the transactions of the year under Ordinray and Debt heads is an excess of incomings over outgoings of Rs. 3¼ lakhs. Deducting an outgoing of Rs. ½ lakh on account of capital expenditure not charged to revenue, the cash balance at the close of 1097 is expected to be Rs. 40 lakhs. The transactions, both under Ordinary and Debt heads in 1098, are estimated to bring in cash to the extent of Rs. 3½ lakhs. Deducting the capital expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway, the closing cash balance of 1098 is expected to be Rs. 42½ lakhs.

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PRESIDENT: Under Rule 47 of the Legislative Council Rules, the debate on the Budget which has now been presented by the Financial Secretary will begin with a general discussion and the voting of demands for grants will follow this discussion. The 24th and the 25th July are allotted for the general discussion. The discussion of the demands and the voting on them will commence on the 29th instant and go on to the 5th August, excluding the 30th instant which is a holiday. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they have been printed in the statement, a copy of which has been already placed in your hands. The maximum period admissible under Rule 49 (1) for dealing with the demands is seven days and it will be seen that this maximum has been allotted. Three days out of the seven will be taken up by (1) Land Revenue, (2) Education, and (3) Public Works, each of these demands being given not more than one day. The remaining demands will have to be dealt with as expeditiously as possible and not more than half a day can be allotted to any of these demands. At the end of the time allotted for the discusssion of each demand, all pending motions in respect of that demand will automatically lapse and at 5 O' clock on the evening of the last of the allotted days, every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants will be put by the President under Rule 49 (3).

These circumstances render it necessary to allot time limits for speeches. During the general discussion stage, each member will have 15 minutes and the Financial Secretary 30 minutes, to enable him to exercise his general right of reply at the end of that discussion. During the second stage, *i.e.*, in the voting of demands for grants, every mover and the official member who has the right of final reply will have ten minutes each and the other members five minutes each.

Members will kindly note from Standing Order No. 56 that notice of every motion to omit or reduce a grant has to be given to the Secretary to the Council *five clear days* before the day on which the demand is to be considered. In sending up motions it is necessary that the members

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